

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

**5:12-cv-00347
(MAD/TWD)**

HAROLD LOBDELL,

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

OF COUNSEL:

OVERTON, RUSSELL LAW FIRM

LINDA L. DONOVAN, ESQ.

19 Halfmoon Executive Park Drive
Clifton Park, New York 12065
Attorneys for Plaintiff

HAROLD LOBDELL

Defendant *pro se*

Mae A. D'Agostino, U.S. District Judge:

MEMORANDUM-DECISION AND ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

On February 28, 2012, Plaintiff United States of America ("Plaintiff") commenced this action alleging that Defendant defaulted on a promissory note. *See* Dkt. No. 1. On April 16, 2012, Plaintiff moved for an entry of default, which was entered by the Clerk of the Court on April 17, 2012. *See* Dkt. Nos. 4, 6.

Currently before the Court is Plaintiff's motion for entry of a default judgment against Defendant pursuant to Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *See* Dkt. Nos. 10.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

"Generally, 'Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55 provides a two-step process that the Court must follow before it may enter a default judgment against a defendant.'" *United States v. Simmons*, No. 5:10-CV-1272, 2008 WL 685498, *2 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 2, 2012) (quoting *Robertson v. Doe*, No. 05-CV-7046, 2008 WL 2519894, *3 (S.D.N.Y. June 19, 2008)). "First, under Rule 55(a), when a party fails to "plead or otherwise defend . . . the clerk must enter the party's default."" *Id.* (quotation omitted); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). "Second, pursuant to Rule 55(b)(2), the party seeking default is required to present its application for entry of judgment to the court." *Id.* (quotation omitted). "Notice of the application must be sent to the defaulting party so that it has an opportunity to show cause why the court should not enter a default judgment." *Id.* (quotation omitted); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2).

"When a default is entered, the defendant is deemed to have admitted all of the well-pleaded factual allegations in the complaint pertaining to liability." *Bravado Int'l Grp. Merchandising Servs., Inc. v. Ninna, Inc.*, 655 F. Supp. 2d 177, 188 (E.D.N.Y. 2009) (citing *Greyhound Exhibitgroup, Inc. v. E.L.U.L. Realty Corp.*, 973 F.2d 155, 158 (2d Cir. 1992)). "While a default judgment constitutes an admission of liability, the quantum of damages remains to be established by proof unless the amount is liquidated or susceptible of mathematical computation." *Flaks v. Koegel*, 504 F.2d 702, 707 (2d Cir. 1974) (citations omitted); *see also Bravado Int'l*, 655 F. Supp. 2d at 189 (citation omitted). "[E]ven upon default, a court may not rubber-stamp the non-defaulting party's damages calculation, but rather must ensure that there is a basis for the damages that are sought." *Robertson v. Doe*, No. 05-CV-7046, 2008 WL 2519894, *3 (S.D.N.Y. June 19, 2008). "The burden on is on the plaintiff to establish its entitlement to recovery." *Bravado Int'l*,

655 F. Supp. 2d at 189 (citation omitted). "While 'the court must ensure that there is a basis for the damages specified in a default judgment, it may, but need not, make the determination through a hearing.'" *Id.* at 190 (quotation omitted).

B. Application

In the present matter, Plaintiff has established through its complaint and attached exhibit that it is entitled to judgment in its favor. The complaint and summons were properly served on March 23, 2012. *See* Dkt. No. 3. Return of service was filed on April 6, 2012. *See id.* Moreover, Plaintiff has complied with the requirements set forth in Local Rule 55.2(b) to the extent required for the Court to grant Plaintiff's motion as to liability.¹ As such, Defendant has defaulted within the meaning of Rule 55(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the following factual allegations are deemed true for purposes of establishing liability. *See United States v. Beam*, No. 6:12-CV-0087, 2012 WL 1802316, *2 (N.D.N.Y. May 17, 2012) (holding that by failing to answer the plaintiff's complaint or respond to this motion, the defendant "has effectively conceded" that he is subject to the terms of the promissory note, and is liable for the money owed).

On or about October 13, 1995, November 3, 1995, August 16, 1996, and October 15, 1996, Defendant executed promissory notes to secure loans of \$2,625.00, \$4,000.00, \$1,968.00 and \$483.00 from the United States Department of Education at a variable rate of interest to be

¹ Local Rule 55.2 mandates that a party submitting a motion for entry of default judgment must also submit "a statement showing the principal amount due, not to exceed the amount demanded in the complaint, . . . a computation of the interest to the day of judgment, a per diem rate of interest, and the costs and taxable disbursements claimed." LOCAL RULES N.D.N.Y. 55.2(a). Also in accordance with Local Rule 55.2, Plaintiff has amply demonstrated that Defendant is not in the military service and that he is not an infant or incompetent. *See* Dkt. No. 4; LOCAL RULES N.D.N.Y. 55.2(a)(2).

established annually. *See* Dkt. No. 10 at 15. Plaintiff demanded payment according to the terms of the note, and Plaintiff defaulted on his obligation on July 23, 1997. *See id.* No payments have been made and, pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 685.202(b), a total of \$473.50 in unpaid interest was capitalized and added to the principal balance. *See id.*

As of July 23, 2012, Defendant owes Plaintiff the following:

Principal:	\$9,549.50
Interest:	\$8,593.48
Total:	\$18,142.98.

See id. Further, according to the Certificate of Indebtedness, interest accrues on the principal at the rate of 3.19% per annum, at a daily rate of \$0.83. *See id.*

Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment for the remainder of the loan, together with pre- and post-judgment interest, and an award of costs.

As discussed, Plaintiff contends that Defendant remains indebted for the unpaid principal balance of the loan of \$9,549.50. Plaintiff has supported its claim with a Certificate of Indebtedness, which was prepared, under penalty of perjury, by a loan analyst from the United States Department of Education. *See id.* Further, Plaintiff has included a copy of the promissory notes signed by Defendant, and an account summary and billing history. *See id.* at 7-14, 16-19. These facts satisfy the Court that Plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the unpaid principal balance of the loans.

Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 682.410, Plaintiff is also entitled to the amount of interest accrued on the loan at the rate agreed to by the borrower in the promissory note. That regulation, and those under the same part, was promulgated by the Department of Education for the purpose of administering various federal student loan programs, and requires that "the guaranty agency"

"charge the borrower interest on the amount owed . . . at a rate that is the greater of," among other rates, the one "established by the terms of the borrower's original promissory note." 34 C.F.R. § 682.410(b)(3)(i).

In the present case, Defendant agreed to a variable interest rate, which is currently set at 3.19 % per annum. *See id.* at 15. Using this rate, Plaintiff has calculated that, as of July 23, 2012, Defendant owed prejudgment interest of \$8,593. *See id.* Since July 23, 2012, prejudgment interest has continued to accrue on the loan at the rate of \$0.83 per day. *See id.* As such, including today (the date of judgment), 166 days have passed and, therefore, Defendant owes an additional \$137.78 in prejudgment interest. When added to the unpaid principal and prejudgment interest already calculated, the total amount due under the promissory note through today is \$18,280.76.

Moreover, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a), Plaintiff is also entitled to post-judgment interest, which it has sought here. The rate of such interest, as set forth in section 1961(a), "shall be calculated from the date of entry of judgment, at a rate equal to the weekly average 1-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the date of the judgment." 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a) (internal footnote omitted).

In addition to the principal and interest on the loan, Plaintiff seeks \$35.00 for the cost of service of process. An award of costs is proper when the Government is a party to the action. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1091a(b)(1); 28 U.S.C. § 2412(a)(1)-(2). As such, the Court awards Plaintiff the requested costs in the amount of \$35.00. *See United States v. Washington*, No. 08-CV-5083, 2009 WL 6636862, *3 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 14, 2009).

III. CONCLUSION

After carefully reviewing Plaintiff's submissions and the applicable law, and for the reasons stated herein, the Court hereby

ORDERS that Plaintiff's motion for default judgment is **GRANTED**; and the Court further

ORDERS that damages are awarded in the following amounts:

- (1) unpaid principal and prejudgment interest through January 4, 2013 of \$18,280.76;
- (2) post-judgment interest accruing at the statutory rates as discussed above; and
- (3) costs in the amount of \$35.00; and the Court further

ORDERS that Plaintiff shall serve a copy of this Memorandum-Decision and Order on Defendant by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, and file the returned receipt using the Court's electronic filing system; and the Court further

ORDERS that the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment in Plaintiff's favor and close this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 4, 2013
Albany, New York


Mae A. D'Agostino
U.S. District Judge